## AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

THE POLICY OF THE MORMON LEADERS. FLIGHT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG-THE RECENT AR-RESTS-THE GENERAL IN COMMAND-A COM-PROMISE SUGGESTED.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 1 .- The flight of Brigham Young has been reported to you by telegraph. It oc curred in the early evening of Tuesday, Oct. 24, and was as I am informed by one of the prominent brethren, only, decided upon on the morning of that day. The immediate cause of this hasty action was the information that arrests of the Mormon leaders, under the indictments for murder found by the Grand Jury during the latter part of September, were about to be made. At that time the readers of THE TRIBUNE were informed, through this correspondence, that the leading Mormons claimed to be holding themselves ready for arrest on ose charges at much personal inconvenience, and that no resistance nor evasion of legal process would be attempted. That non-resistance and nonevasion was then their intention is no doubt true. But the removal of Gen. De Trebriand from the position of Commander of Camp Dougla -- the only place of security for prisoners in the Territory-the apparently od rulings of the court in all actions in which Mor mons were parties in interest; the growing feeling that conviction had been prearranged, added to the undigni-fied and offensive attitude of the court and its principal officers, induced a precipitate change of base. I am as sured that this new departure was not the free act of Brigham Young, but was urged upon him by his advisers and friends, who, while asserting their entire confidence in his innocence of the murders charged upon him, were fully convinced, from the unmistakable animus of the court, that a conviction would be secured even upon the unsupported testimony of the confessed murderer, Hickman, and that the life of Brigham was in imminent danger. Indeed, the exultant threats of the temporary prosecuting officers-acting by appointment of the court, and not by commission from the President—strongly sustained the view taken by Brigham's counselors. Conviction was conceded, and the fact that the officers of the Government were constant in their assertions that President Grant had authorized the pending actions, and was privy to the remarkable manner of conducting them, gave an air of probability to the threat that Brigham's life should shortly pay the forfeit for the many crimes alleged

The prevailing sentiment in official circles may be gathered from a remark made by a zealous and influential friend of conviction at any sacrifice of dignity and fair-dealing, during the pendency of the on of Brigham's counsel to quash the indictment against him for lasciyious cohaldt tion with his plural wives-that they need not bother themselves with that question as Brigham would be hung before Christmas for abetting Hickman in the murder of Yates, which would effectually suspend him as well as all proceedings against him. The fact of Brigham's secret and sudden departure was not generally known until the morning of Friday, the 27th ult., and the explanation given by his friends was that he had merely left on his usual annual tour to the Southern settlements, having sought in vain to have a day fixed by the court for his trial on the charge of lascivious intercourse, for which he was at large on \$5,000 bail.

It, however, soon became necessary to admit that his departure was at least hastened by the fears of his friends and advisers that a fair trial on any charge, by the U. S. Courts as at present constituted, was not possible, and that his punishment was predetermined on the attenuated evidence known by the court to exist. His friends-as well as many who would not care to be canked as such, but who believe in fair dealing, and that the Government can beffer afford to wait months and years if need be to convict and punish criminals than secure success by the mere exercise of power, the misconstruction of precedents, and the sharp devices of tricky attorneys-these classes justify his burried departure, and believe that his absence will secure a season of comparative peace for the people of this immediate vicinity. It is known that Brigham is quietly journeying in his private carriage southward through the Mormon settlements, and that he expects to pass next Sunday, the 5th inst., in St. George, the heart of the Mermon "Dixie," and the center of the Utah cot-ton fields, over 300 miles south of this city, and near the Arizona border. If pursued, as does not seem probable, he will pass over the Arizona line, and there await a re quisition upon Gov. Safford for his return. Time, which the Mormons feel confident will solve every problem in their favor, will thus be gained, and the hope now uppertheir favor, will thus be gained, and the hope now appor-most in their hearts, that Congress, at its approaching session, will take some action in their behalf and save them from their present persecutors, will seem to them likely to be realized.

There is no doubt that the Morinona have been much

depressed since the removal of Gen. De Trobriand and the return of Gen. Morrow. The former was looked upon rather as the friend of the Mormons than of their opponents. It was charged that, while that officer was at all times accessible to the Mormons and their sympathizers, he could not be approached as readily by their enemies. Gen. Morrow does not credit this assertion, and is utterly at a loss to determine why the change should have been made. He left the command of this post in July last, and had scarcely become comfortably established at Fort nion Pacific Railroad, when the order for the retrausfer reached him. While I do not think that the charge of partiality in favor of the Mormons against Gen. De Trobriand is well grounded, I am still of the opinion that the change is a good one. Gen. Morrow was a lawyer and a judge before he became a General, and is a diplomat by nature. To him the poorest and the most observe can freely come for a kindly hearing. But he is very careful to commit himself to none, and this reticence seems to have alarmed the Mormons, who in these troublous times look with suspicion upon all save their outspoken friends. To my mind, however, the advent of Gen. Morrow at this criti cal period, should rather be a subject of congratulation by the Mormons, as it is by the unprejudiced outsiders in the Territory. The result of his presence is apparent in the tone now assumed by Chief-Justice his intimate personal friend, for whom his youngest son is named. The Bar here seem to agree—and his associates upon the bench appear to concur in the opinionthat Judge McKean does not possess sound legal knowledge, and his best friends do not deny that he is lacking somewhat in that discretion the exercise of which is so important in a high judicial officer. That he is honest none but the Mormons will probably deny; that his zeal has in some measure distorted his judgment and rendered him incapable of administering the law without equivo cation or unfairness, will be admitted, I think, by every candid mind conversant with the facts. The influence of Gen. Morrow, who, white confessedly an excellent lawyer and jurist, is also above the current of active, zealous, and undignified partisanship, the effect of which it is almost impossible for any civil efficer to escape, is already manifested in the action of the Judge in the case of Daniel H. Wells, and in the altered tone of that portion of the newspaper press which is said to gather its pabulum and receive its inspiration from the court and its officers. However the Mormons may feel, the true friends of the Government must rejoice at the presence of Gen. Morrow, and receive from his proximity a new assurance that, in the enforcement of law, reason will prevail over

passion, prejudice, and indiscreet zeal. Let me not omit to state that by the flight of Brigham one vexed question is settled-that of the payment of the expenses of the United States Courts. Like almost every other enterprise in which considerable expense is involved, Brigham becomes the heaviest stockholder. His departure leaves his bondsmen liable for the \$5,000the amount of ball exacted by Judge McKean on the "lascivious cohabitation" matter. These bondsmen are good for a hundred times the amount, and no suit will be necessary upon the bond. Of course Brigham will really provide the funds, and will thus supply the court with those sinews of war without which even civil causes languish, and justice becomes measurably paralyzed The money is sadly needed to meet long-standing arreat ages due to witnesses, jurors, bailiffs, and other attend ants, and will be none the less enjoyed because drawn from the plethoric pockets of the Mormon chief.

It is a little curious that while the feeling in the community, not only among the Mormons, but throughout the Gentile circles, is that the severest punishment will be meted out to Brigham, no particular fears seem to exist on the part of the Mormons that the life of anybody else is in danger from the action of the courts. Of course Brigham, being the greatest man among them, is of necessity the greatest criminal, and in his person the sins of the people must be chiefly punished. It is not unnatural that venom should lose something of its virulence, and that the kneuness of the edge of hatred should be blunted when the object of attack is a comparatively ob-

scure sinner, in the person of a modern "Saint," Thus when Daniel H. Wells, Hosea Stout, and William H. Kimball were arrested for murder on Saturday evening last, they each and all smillingly accompanied the Mar shal and his deputies to the court room, and from thence to Camp Douglas, where they became the guests of the General commanding until Monday morning, when of habeas corpus, to enable the counsel for the defense to argue the question of bail. The charges wrainst Wells and Stout are identical with that for which Ericham was indicted, viz., participation in the they were conveyed to the city on a writ

murder of Yates in 1857. The accusation against Kimball, who is the eldest son of the late Heber C. Kimball a President of the Church, is that he aided in the mur der of one Buck, near the Warm Springs in this city, in 1858. The witness relied upon to prove these crimes is, according to the indictment, the notorious Bill Hickman, of whom I have heretofore spoken, and who confesses himself to have been the principal actor in the bloody deeds. The result of the application for bail to be taken in the case of Wells was successful, and the amount, \$50,000, was instantly furnished by William Jennings, a millionaire, and Horace S. Eldredge, Vice-President of the bank of which Brigham is President. Had the sum been a million it would have been forthcoming with as little delay. The wonder on all sides is that bail was accepted at all. The fact of accepting ball from a person charged with the high crime of murder, not less than the reason assigned by the Chief-Justice for admitting the accused to bail, may perhaps be taken as an indication of the real sentiment of the court as to the criminality of the prisoner. The ground of his action, as stated by the Chief-Justice, was that Wells was Mayor of the city, and that it would be inconvenient for him to exercise the functions of that office while incarcerated at a distance! It seems that though Hickman says Wells is a bloody murderer, and the Grand Jury on their oaths declare that they believe the assertion, he is yet a good enough fellow for Mayor of a city famous for its police regulations and general good government. Wells treats the matter in a pleasant way, declaring not only his innocence of the crime charged, but his utter ignorance of any fact connected with the bloody deed. He expresses his desire to be tried upon that or any kindred charge, provided he can have a fair trial and a judgment upon such evidence as would be accepted in any case of importance elsewhere. He declares-and his declaration is sustained by the majority of the Gentiles-that Hickman's state ment under oath would not be taken by any human being on earth in a matter involving \$20, while at the same time he confesses that the court, as at present constituted, would be quite likely to secure his conviction even upon the evidence alluded to. Still another particeps criminis in this Yates murder, Hosea Stout, is a awyer, a clever, indolent fellow, but with a good deal of positive force when aroused. He is one of Brigham's counsel in the cohabition case, and is also employed in others of the pending suits. He will, have abundant time for the preparation of his cases in his quiet retreat at Camp Douglas, bail having been refused in his case as well as in the case of Kimball. takes the whole matter good-naturedly, and says that if he killed Yates he did it in his sleep. A friend of Stout, who has known him from boyhood, remarks that if the killing of Yates involved any actual labor, any physical exertion, "Hosea," as he is generally called, had no hand in it, as he is too lazy to exert himself. The fact is, the whole matter is made a subject of ridicule by all classes, except perhaps a very limited circle about the court, who affect to believe that there may be some-thing in the charges. The leading spirit in influencing the Grand Jury is, of course, the Prosecuting Attorney, who, in this case, happens to be a bitter partisan, a poor lawyer, and a man of very dublous character.

The telegraphic announcement that George C. Bates, of Chicago, has been appointed by the President to the vacant post of United States District-Attorney in Utah, is hailed with supreme satisfaction by the Mormons, who assert that the father of all evil could not treat them more insultingly than has the present ad interim official. To every lover of good government it is a satisfaction to believe that a Territory-that asylum for troublesome and decayed politicians-and especially this Territory, where, more than elsewhere, high legal acquirements and good judgment are demanded, is to be favored with a competent legal officer. Should Mr. Bates accept the position, as it is hoped he will consent to do, he will at once become the central figure in the to do, he will at once become the central figure in the can scarcely be computed. The Mormons, one and all, declare their entire willingness to stand a trial on any and all charges, if they can feel assured that the actions will be fairly tried and decided according to law and evidence. The hope which they have in the action of Congress is based upon the assurance of some prominent Republican mombers of both Houses, that an act shall be passed, early in the coming session, providing for appeals in all criminal cases, from the Supreme Courts of the Territories to the Supreme Court of the United States. Leading Mormons declare that they would not surink from trial on any charge, whether it were polygamy, or the more serious one now perding in the case of Wells and others, if an appeal could be taken to an impartial tribunal, such as they admit the United States Supreme Court to be. In fact, it is said that they would at once abandon polygamy if a test case, carried up to that tribunal, were decided against them. They do not admit that they would relinquish the plural wife system as an article of faith, but their leaders seem in no way averse to a ceasation of the practice whenever it shall appear that the highest court in the land has declared this part of their religious system a crime, and has sustained the validity of the set of Congress which provides for its punishment. To my mind this would afford a practical and simple solution of the whole problem, and take the offensive subject out of the range of discussion.

Polygamy is nearly dead; actual statistics, covering Territory, and the good which it will be in his power to do can scarcely be computed. The Mormons one and all

discussion.

Polygamy is nearly dead; actual statistics, covering many families, show that the number of plural wives has diminished more than 60 per cent during the last ten years, notwithstanding the great increase in population. The most wealthy and intelligent among the Mormons are quietly shirking the "religious duty" of adding wives to the flock, and are seemingly inclined to risk their souls salvation with only one wife. The young people ple of both seres are not averse to saying that they don't believe in polygamy, and the more sensible of all classes. ple of both sexes are not averse to saying that they don't believe in polygamy, and the more sensible of all classes concede that it is far better to have a small family and care for and educate it, than to bring into being a vast herd of boys and girls whose very numbers preclude the possibility of parental direction and oversignt. It is en-tirely safe to predict that there will not be 200 plural wives in Utah on the occasion of the celebration of the wives in Utah on the occasion of the cetebration of the centenary of the Republic, unless the rapidly-decaying and surely-doomed system be galvanized into a semblance of life by acts of persecution. The signs of the times were never more hopeful in this regard than at the period of the commencement of the recent ill-judged measures on the part of the courts. But for these, President Grant could have truthfully announced in his forthcoming message to Congress that this relic of a barbaric age was virtually extinct. It could be settled in a day, on the basis of forgiveness for all past offenses and a total abandonment of the uncivilized and un-Christian practice for all time to come.

## RRITISH INDIA.

THE CITY OF JOUNPUR DESTROYED-UPWARD OF 3,000 HOUSES SWEPT AWAY. From The Pioneer of India.
We regret to record a sudden and great dis-

From the Piosers of India.

We regret to record a sudden and great disaster at Jounpur, a fine native city of the second class, it contained nearly \$,000 houses and more than 25,000 inhabitants. The River Guinti rose suddenly on the night of Friday, the 15th of September, flooding most of the monilas south of the river, and one or two on the north of it. It continued to rise all Saturday; before noon the Reluta Mohulla, Goolar Ghat, Jehengerabad, Wellandgunj, and Joyeepur presented the appearance of canalisticative way, and then, one by one, they came crashing down, dissolved by an element as devouring as fire. All Sunday the waters began to rise, and covered the roadway of the far-famed Mohamedan bridge; the fine pucks seria was now flooded, and crowds who had taken refuge there were driven to seek another resting place. All Monday and Tuesday the waters grew mightily and prevailed; the river by this time flowed freely over the parapets of the bridge, of which only the shops or klosks were then visible, and the flood was still rising when the last tidings reached us. The whole of the city south of the river has been totally destroyed; and as some people are skeptical when they hear of native losses, we may add that the post-office, mission-school, and the solidly-built dispensary have all likewise perished. On the north side of the city many mohulias have been swept away, and in the chief bazaars the largest houses, undersnot have been destroyed; many others must undergo demolition. Ten thousand persons have been deprived of house and home, and it will require all the energy of district officers and the gressies in the content of the city and district will never wholly recover. It is believed that no lives have been lost. The people with good sense and forethought began removing their families as soon as the danger became imminent. Perfect order prevailed. The magniterial officers and district superintendent of police spent most of their time in the city, and the exertions of the last-named officer are said to

FEARS OF A REVOLT.

Frants Of a Revolation Prom The Calcutta Englishman.

We have lately received information which leaves, unfortunately, no doubt as to the truth of the spirit of unrest in the Punjaub, to which the Lahore paper recently gave publicity, and which the Allahabad journal somewhat hastily contemned: The evidence before us shows that there is good ground for anxiety in at least three of the great centers of population in the Punjaub. This time it is the Sikhs who feel aggrieved, and who threaten us. The almost simultaneous outbursts of Hindu fanaticism against the Mussulman butchers, and the assessination of the Lahore Singli-Cause Court Judge, are sonly straws on the surface which show how the wind Hindu fanaticism against the Musauiman butchers, and the assassination of the Labore Small-Cause Court Judge, are enly straws on the surface which show how the wind blows. We believe that the state of Labore and Umritsur have siready attracted the serious attention of the authorities, and that Julinder, if not also Loedians, are under anxious surveillance. While we would deprecate anything like sensational writing on this subject on the part of the English press, we would see our face against any semi-efficial announcements tending to conceal the true state of affairs. Our ignorance of what has been going on under our very eyes has enabled agreat Mohamedan congliracy to appead over the eastern districts of Lower Hengal, and to keep alive a Musauiman rebel camp on our frontier. For the last few years, every 12 months has produced a state trial, and at this moment another batch of Mohamedans are under sentence of the Patina Court for offences against the State. The frontier campaigns of 1663 and 1868 taught us what vain attempts at concealment of our real position might cost the Empire. The present Government is quite strong enough to face the difficulties of its position, and to put down disaffection with a strong hand. While, therefore, we do not forget the malicious readiness with which a large section of the native press exagerate and gloat over anything like

## THE FASHIONS.

THE OPENING DAYS. ENGLISH AND PRENCH CALICORS—HOW TO MAKE

THEM-NEW WINTER GOODS-WINTER FURS, WRAPS, HATS, AND BONNETS-GLOVES. Fashion openings are continually announced, ffering fresher inducements to purchasers and newer excitements, like sensational serials in weekly papers. Contrivances to enhance the beauties of newest and latest styles of all increase the fascinations of what is already superlatively fascinating, and, by adding pertume to the rose, make capricious belles weary of even the rose itself. We have been rejoicing in most charm ing weather, when all New-York poured out to enjoy itself and get its pockets picked while staring in at shopwindows, reading bulletins of city defalcations-snubbed, cibowed, hustled, trodden upon, and kucked about in a pleasantly hilarious manner common to gregarious Jothamites. We have heard the sweet song-bird of Sweden, and we know what to wear and how to wear it. What can woman want more! Just now the icy breath of the old Norse King warns us of the need of furs and

all comfortable wintry wraps. For pretty house dresses and mourning costumes we find the daintiest French and English callones. The French are dark ground, of chocolate and coffee browns, maroon and black, with bright Roman colors in little figures, or in gay stripes imitating eashmere, in broad paim leaves, roses climbing over trellices—a pretty conceit for a Winter day. Then, again, the English calleoes are so bright, so dainty, one can only thank the manufacturers most heartily for inventing a goods so attractve as to do away with the slightest intention of making old, faded finery serve for a home dress. More English chintzes are of black and bright grounds, with cherry and scarlet stripes-what prettier for a brunette with snowy collar and bow of ribbon to match ? also, in two shades of light brown upon a black ground, and a dark blue ground with lighter blue in narrow stripes; for the natrons or for mourning, they come in black with long diagonal stripes, a close imitation of serge.

In the darkness of gloomy wintry days ladies should study to be the representatives of home brightness, to be the sunshine in a shady place, even in dress. are too prone to keep their holiday attire for out-of-door use, never realizing how much more precious to loved ones at home is the sight of a daintily dressed household fairy or a tasteful mother, whose only aim is to make the home hearth the happlest spot upon earth to the bairnies to be remembered in after years when the dear one are scattered, the ingle nook is deserted, and the warm heart moldered into dust. A careless mistress of a house can never command respect; therefore we are not at taching too much importance to the topic, since dress is one of those symbolic straws which show which way the wind blows. It is true a calico is a calico, nothing more, yet it can be made to assume all the grace and perfect fit of a silk. Bridget may wear her dingy purple or brick red, or yellow colic in the kitchen, but the mistress can wear her bright, tasteful calleo, fitting exquisely, with some pretty design in dress a polonaise, or blouse waist, or in gracefully flowing Gabrielle, with its becoming neck-tie-and presiding at the breakfast table

bear not the slightest affinity to the kitchen deity. It is too common a thing to say in regard to stained silk, or merino, too far gone for show, " It is good enough for morning." Dye the silk for excellent linings, and dye the other faded goods for comfortable quilted Winter skirts, or make them into warm wadded jackets for the little ones, thus losing personal interest in the old garment, and you will feel like Sinbad when he lost the old man of the sea; and doubly amiable in a pretty bright chintz, fresh and new, or a delaine.

Tycoon reps are new articles of attire, gay enough to please the liveliest taste. These are of ordinary width, 28 cents a yard, a thick, heavy rep, the black ground strewn with the very brightest designs-rather large figures, in false leaves, trefoil clover leaf, and bouquets of roses and popples, they would make excellent wadded wrappers for invalids, and good smoking or morning acks for gentlemen. These are in cashmere patterns. They also make up in pretty polonaises; worn with a dark under-skirt and, like the Cretonne chintzes of last Summer, will serve equally well for sofa and chaircovers, as for morning polonaises. Eight yards will make the polonaise.

There is a new and handsome material, one vard wide at 65 cente a yard, called "Cicilian cloth," [exceedingly justrous, something of the alpaca fabric, and quite as oft as cashmere; of a fine rich black, and makes up eautifully in suits. Another new material comes in all bright warm shades, called "disgonal reps;" on the solvedge a thick wool fringe is woven for trimming.

Among French importations are new styles of plaids, all ranging in price from 50 cents to \$1. They have a small plaid, irregular in black and white, bound with yellow or green, or scarlet and white, with admixture of black; the peculiarity in these plaids consists in a sprinkling over them like sand, and are called "plaid sable," sanded. These are excellent for children. Another is the smooth glossy satine plaid, representing all of the class imaginable. The plaid Matelano, so called from looking like quilted goods, is very pretty and new, besides being comfortable and double width. There is a very hand-some all wool plaid, with narrow silk bars, in reps, called Epingelines, of higher price. Black and white plaids this season are brightened with buff or green, or

Tartan lusters are as low as 25 and 30 cents, and hande. in rich dark colors are 55 cents a yard. Fine black French cashmeres are offered by one of our merchant princes at 50 cents a yard, and handsome Empress cloths, always fashionable and seful from their durability, for 40 cents. Fine French merinoes, the most lasting of all materials, useful while a scrap is left, are selling at 75 cents a yard, and in mourn ing goods are fine Grisaille silk warp sultings, in half mourning, at 75 cents a yard, all of which prove very comforting facts for shoppers, that goods are very much reduced in price, and really better, if possible, in quality.

For finer material, black silks of Ponson and Bouvet and Stewart's family silk, can be had at the low rate of \$2 76 a yard, and excellent black silks of a special grade for \$1 75 and \$3 a vard. Exceedingly pretty fancy silks in stripes are as cheap as 75 cents and \$1, and a beautiful silk called "Corele," both sides alike, for \$1 25, which will last many years, admitting of as many changes and as much turning as the most economical could desire. These are all suitable for what is called in careful households one's best dress," to be laid away in lavender for special oc casions. Ranking high with the family of black silks, comes the beautiful lustrous "Beaver Mohair," and the "Buffalo brand Alpaca," which have been brought into quite a state of perfection by the manufacturers; the heaviest rain will not dim the luster, nor injure the fabric. These also admit of turning, both sides being alike. Many of the so-called Mohair goods become rusty in time, and assume a cottony look, but the real "Beaver Mohair," like wine, loses nothing by age, and retains its gloss to the last, thereby rendering it the cheapest of the fine goods to be purchased.

All cheap gray goods should be avoided. Shrinking with dampness, the black mixes with the gray in the most unartistic manner, and a few months' wear turns these goods into absolute shabbiness. A few more dol lars well expended will purchase a good pongee, poplin, serge, or Empress cloth, all substantial and serviceable materials. The all-wool Saxony rep goods, before mentioned, it must be added, are a yard and a quarter wide at \$1 25 a yard, requiring no extra trimming, as the fringe is woven in the selvedge. This is to be found also n plaids. It must be remembered that a great difference exists in cashmere and merino, which are often taker for each other. Cashmere has a twill only upon one side,

while merino has no wrong side.

For making up dresses for home wear, the old style of plais round waist is quite obsolete. The little house basque and blouse waist, wide with box plaits, are the most fashionable. The plaits of the latter can be trimmed with narrow velvet or braided. To the round waists of a year ago can be added the "Isadora postilion," a belt of the same goods to which is added a pretty basque, the front cut into two points, simulating a vest; three quarters of a yard will be necessary to cut it from new cloth. But, if the dress is cut at the same time, the pieces left will make this coquettish and economical arrangement, giving an old-fashioned waist a quite new and stylish air. Another mode of making the blouse waist is to imitate the box plaits with bias bands placed on in the same fashion. This is one of the most useful of ashions; for wearing with skirts of silk or other goods, they are made of colored flannel generally; more expensive ones of cashmers. EVery handsome blouse waists are composed of white opers cloth, white merino, or cashmere, the plaits embroidered in colored silks or trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon. Many skirts having outlived the waists, these are really very economical, as well as pretty additions to the wardrobe.

In fact, there is such a furore for braiding and em-broidery that ladies find their time, indeed every spare moment, fully occupied with this dainty handleraft. A young lady of rather limited means, but excellent in taste and expedients, as every one should be upon whom Fortune refuses to smile, having occasion for a new dress for a wedding, and being forced to fall back upon her materials on hand, turned and remade a white alpaca; the long train was cut into a demi-train, half short; the upper skirt, which is no longer absolutely necessary. was turned into a blouse waist; the box plaits were esutifully embroidered in cherry silks, with broad cuffs

to correspond, with the addition of a handson sah and other ribbons. The resuscitated dress made a very stylish and elegant appearance. Vel-vet is the most fashionable for dress trimming. Satin is entirely obsolets. Paille, which is a soft lusterless silk is also used upon dead black dresses such as each meres and merinos. A handsome dress made up of black "Beaver Mohair," may be trimmed with a straight flounce, four fingers wide, seven widths in the flounce, which must be gathered; above may be two rows of bias velvet or fine volveteen; these must be lined with crinoline or foundation. If for the house, the skirt can b made half-train with a basque waist. Many dresses are made with tightly fitting polonaise, closed in front, and ornamented with bows, jet trimmings or buttons

of the same. A waist is thus dispensed with an outside wrap being necessary for the street. Overskirts are made quite short in front; they are drawn back for dressing to prevent a very wrinkled front-which nice old ladies would call very untidy, and suggestive of hot irons-and are long in the back. Flat trimmings, such as bias bands, velvet, and large pipings, take the place of ruches. & Box-plaited flounces 18 inches deep are placed on handsome skirts, in double plaits, the center fastened down with buttons of the rare stuff, or velvet-that is covered button-molds quite large. In the spaces between the box-plaits, bars of velvet are placed lengthwise, part way upon the skirt, finishing off half down the flounce. These bars, or, properly speaking, sashes, are broader at the ends, and trimmed with fringe if chosen. The polonaise is trimmed with a bias band of velvet, and edged with fringe; to this suit may be added a round, deep cape, trimmed to correspond used in connection with velvet and buttons.

Lace, both guipure and thread, is altogether if silk, cashmere, and velvet. Jet glitters on all outside garments of velvet, velveteen, and silk, but not upon cloth. It relieves very much the dead black of dray d' éte, a species of cashmere, and cashmere itself. The new velvet wraps are magnificently trimmed with elaborate braiding, jet gimps, fringes, and lace. Black silks are extremely fashionable, much more so than colored, and are regarded as very distingué, brightened with a neck-tie, gloves, and feather tips of some gay tinting.

Cloths for wraps have a novelty about them in the diagonal twill, and are extremely soft and pliable Others, the plain beaver, in black, range from \$4 to \$9 and \$10 a yard. Other styles, the tricot for example, are as low as \$4 50. "The Marquise Mantle," or "Mantle Sleeveless Jacket." is very new and stylish, and so simple withal that it can easily be made at home with an ordinary pattern. The sack is about 36 inches long, loose, without seam in the back; seams are only under the arms. With this is worn a deep cape about two fingers shorter than the sack. Sometimes, with abundance naterial, there can be two capes. If one, it may be left open up the back, the trimming of fringe extending all the way around and caught together with bows; the front should slope away, disclosing the sack, which must be closely buttoned up. In the early Autumn this garment was sleeveless, but as the season advances sleeves are added. The material is either black cloth, cashmere, or drap d'été, trimmed with black gimp, silk galloon, moss trimming, heavy silk braid, or, if preferred, black and white mixed braid and fringe, machine stitching in white slik or jet gimp. Three yards of double-width ma-terial will make three handsome and very stylish wraps. The capes should be lined for Winter with a single sheet of wadding and farmers' satin or fine opera flaunel, and can be trimmed more or less according to fancy. Oldfashioned long paletots and basquines can be modernized by being curtailed of their too long proportions, and adding a cape which will conceal all lack of freshness.

Cloth jackets and paletots still remain favorites, and can be retrimmed with the addition of black silk or black velvet collars, cuffs, and bright buttons; the edges of the black trimming may be lightened with white cloth or silk pipings. The latest style for outside wraps, without the cape, is loosely-fitting fronts and a more closely fitting back. To this style of wrap is always attached a belt underneath, which will hold it in proper place.

Trimmings of fur are very fashionable this season. Rus sian sables, sea otter, Alaska sable, and seal, rank with the favorites of long standing in mink and ermine. Black Astrakhan sacks are marked as low as \$20; sealskin sacques, through the caprice of Fashion, are fast outrivaling Astrakhan, and handsome sacques of seal can be had for \$40 and upwards. Astrakhan, however, is made very attractive by the addition of a trimming for a borier of another fur-for example, seal, Alaska sable, or Persian lamb. Fur is sold by the yard at various prices coording to its value, and used for trimming cloth, velvet, and for garments. Naturally, Russian fur is in ac great a demand that dainty and coquettish neck-ties called the "Alexis" of silk, satin, and velvet are edged with fur. An exceedingly comfortable little house-jacket is sleeveless and closely-fitting, of any color in flanuel or cashmere, and can be warmly wadded to wear under outside garments. Exceedingly pretty and dainty little hoods are made of

a square of merino, cashmere, or opera flannel, folded exactly like a shawl. This, by three or four box plaits, is fitted to the forehead, and can be tied under the chin by a bright-hued ribbon; the edges can be pluked, scaloped, or fringed. These are happily termed "Dolly Vardens." The newest round hat is called "Alexis." This is in felt and beaver of gray, black, plum color, and all shades of brown-rather tall, after the style of mas culine hats, with brim curied at the sides. It is trimmed with bands of velvet to match, long ostrich feathers or ons, and signettes. Shaded feathers are new and costly, because they are rare. Bonnets, many of them, are exceedingly like round hats, the strings, and perhaps a slight addition to the front, making the difference. Over a vard of feather trimming is used upon the bonnet, passing entirely around the crown and falling at the back, fastened upon a long ribbon pendant. It is very effective. Hats are very high crowned. The front is covered with a loose puffing of velvet, a bias fold passing around the narrow brim, which is edged with narrow thread lace, a cluste of ostrich feathers fastenediat the back falls toward the front. The newest vail is of white lace, dotted with black, just covering the face; and is particularly affected, because decidedly becoming. Other valls are

squares of black dotted lace, untrimmed, simply thrown ver the bonnet. Narrow Swiss muslin ruffles, edged with lace, are much Narrow Swiss muslin ruffles, edged with lace, are much worn at the throat, with corresponding ones for the sleeves. Good gloves of French kid of one button are \$1.75; two buttons, \$2.25, and so on, the additional button sending up the price. Italian kid is not to be depended upon. Cheap gloves are always to be avoided as badly fitting and of poor kid. When good gloves are so expensive and but few pairs can be purchased at a time, it is well to procure quiet, grave colors, such as drab, gray, stone, browns. London smoke is a dark-gray, very fashionable, and black—always useful—is now brightened by stitching in gay colors.

For very young gentlemen of seven and eight years, sacque overcoats, with a deep cape, which fails over the arm like large sleeves, are fashionable. Smaller boys wear entire suits of velveteen for full dress. Knickerbockers are out of fashion; the fashionable pantaloons for older boys are sloped gradually to the knee, without any fullness at the waist, also minus a welstband. Very little boys wear kilt suits of plaid and dark cloth.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS-ARE THEY NEW To the Editor of The Iribune.

SIR: In your issue of Oct. 24, you say: Colorado has the credit of being the first to introduce a comelete narrow gauge railroad to the notice of the country. Please remember that you published a description of a narrow gauge ratiroad some four years ago in one of my letters from Scranton, Penn. That road, owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is one of the oldest railroads in America. They imported two locome tives from England which; I believe, were the first used in this country. That road is a narrow gauge—that is, if three feet is narrow; and I described as then running if three feet is narrow; and I described as then running upon it, passenger cars, freight cars, and locomotives. Narrow gauge roads are no new thing under the sun. They have been successfully worked among the mountains of Pennsylvania these last 40 years; or nearly that. At Scranton you can get statistics of cost of a narrow gauge road, showing that it is not more than half the cost of the broad gauge. It is not quite as convacidous for passengers, yot it is not monomortable, and it is feasible to build such roads in sections where a broad gauge never would be built. The immense amount of coal carried upon the Carbondale broad proves itsiparfeet schaptability to the purpose of a freight road. That it is, in part, a gravity road, shows nothing against a narrow gauge. But my principal object in writing this jacte is, not to advecate the narrow gauge, but to have credit given where it is due, and to show that the plan is not mew and untried, for it is as old as the railroad system in this country.

\*\*Internation\*\* Jacksoneille, Fla.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FIRE RELIES FUND. A. A. Low, Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions from Nov.

Morita Leipzigen.

D. E. Jaicques, for Westerh fre frad.

G. W. Berrien, one-half for Mich. and one-half for Wisconsin.

J. MacMaller's School, for Michigan.

Robert Tomes, for Chicago.

The Collegide Reformed Datch Church. for Chicago.

John Stephenson & Co.'s employee, for Chicago.

Lotas Club, through Thomas W. Knox, Yice-Fresident, for forest fire fund.

A. R. Havens, Shelter Island, for Mich. and Wisconsin.

Processin of De Gerdove's lecture at Association Hall, Oct. 54, for Chicago. 55 00 96 35 for Chicago
Annable Horse Nall Co., o Recoville, N. T., through R. P.
Bruf. Bruf.

Guille, Larre & Le Pelley's employés (painters), Mich. and
Wisconia, one half each.

James Price, #25, and J. P. thankagiving offering, #25, for
Western sufferers. 75 00

## IRON MANUFACTURES.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK. MINES, FURNACES, AND IRON MILLS-EXTENT OF THE MANUFACTURE AND VALUE OF THE

PRODUCTS. A recent trip through the part of our State famous for the production of magnetic and hematite ores, together with a thorough examination into the ousiness of every pig-iron foundary in the Hudson River district, on the Harlem Railroad, and in Moriah township on Lake Champlain, has collected convincing evidence that the Iron product of New-York is, at least, not

Port Henry is a thriving village on the western

shore of Lake Champlain, situated in the town of

Moriah. The Moriah Iron district is probably, in the

quality of its ores, superior to the Adirondack district,

and is certainly far more eligibly situated. The immense quantity of ore which has been dug from these hills, in-

stead of affording any evidence of appreciable diminution of the remaining supply, seems to prove the boundless magnitude of this source of wealth. As the excavation widen and deepen, the quantity of the mineral appears to increase, and its quality almost universally improves The mines, with but few exceptions, are reached by the Lake Champlain and Moriah Raffroad. The ores in this district are magnetic; hematite ore never having been found. Last year, there were drawn over this road 164,600 tuns of ore, and since the opening of navigation last Spring nearly 150,000 tuns have been thus far transported. The ore is of very fine quality, some of it yielding over 70 per cent of iron. By a special agreement between Witherbees, Sherman & Co. and the Port Henry Iron Company-the two principal iron firms at Port Henry-neither firm can exceed the other in its shipments of ores. The ores mined by the firm of Wither bees, Sherman & Co. are sent as far east as St. John, N. B., and westward as far as Cleveland, Ohio, where it is used for mixing with Lake Superior ores. The latter are known as "red-short," being ductile when cold, but very brittle when hot. This is caused by the presence of sulphur. Owing to small quantities of phosphorus, the ores of the Moriah district are what is termed "coldshort;" that is, brittle when cold and ductile under the influence of heat. By mixing the two kinds, a neutral iron is obtained. There are in the employ of Witherbees, Sherman & Co. 250 men, and five pits are worked. The pay-roll shows that \$10,000 per month are paid in wages. The hours of labor per day are 10, except on Saturday, when 9 hours are considered a day's work. Their daily shipments average 500 tuns. There are three varieties of ore sold by them, and also by the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, beside what is termed "new bed," which is also divided into three classes. Of the first three varieties they obtain—for "pudding lump," \$5 50; for "screened ore," (for furnaces), \$5, and for "furnace ore," \$4 50 per tun. The "new bed" is thus classified and sold: New bed separated (per tun), \$3 50; new bed pure, \$6 50; new The Port Henry Iron Ore bed furnace, \$4 50. Company work three pits, and employ 195 men. Their shipments, hours of labor, and payroll, are the same as Witherbees, Sherman & Co.

About five years ago, a mine was opened six mules from Port Henry, which now yields 1,000 tuns per month, furnishing employment to fifty men. The wages paid in 1870 were \$27,534. The prices obtained are: No. 1, \$5 50; No. 2, \$4 50 per tun. The Bay State Iron Company use considerable of the ore, and the rest is sent to Troy, Hudson, Pittsburgh, and other manufacturing localities.

The Barton bed, about seven miles from Port Henry, was opened before 1850, and is now owned by the Bay State Iron Company. It yields them about 700 tuns of ore per month. The Cheever ore mine was one of the first opened in the town of Moriah, and is a little less than a mile from the lake shore. Work is continually going on, and the annual yield of ore is 66,000 tuns. Of this, the Bay State Iron Company use nearly one third; the greater part of the remainder going to different fur-naces in New-York and Pennsylvania. The ore is found in a regular and perfectly developed vein, and is reached by five different shafts. The greatest depth of the mine is 350 feet. There are 240 employes, whose wages are from \$1 75 to \$2 20 per day. The ore is sold at \$4 25 for furnace, and \$6 for lump.

In a place where ore is so abundant, it would be sur-

prising if advantage had not been taken of its presence to erect furnaces. Near the wharf are the furnaces of the Bay State Iron Company, a stock company having a capital of \$500,000, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Their employés number 150, [including those at their mine, and their pay-roll for last year, ending May 27, 1871, was \$127,450 including \$13,000 expended in teaming. They work night and day as well as Sundays. During the past year, they made 18,135 tuns of iron, using 24,000 tuns of coal, 7,224 of limestone and 30,041 of ore.

The greater part of their iron is sent to the company's rolling-mills at South Boston, and the remainder is about equally distributed between the Albany Iron Works and the rolling mills at Cohoes. The prices obtained vary

Seven and a half miles north-west of the village is the Fletcherville furnace. Its erection was commenced in 1864, and it was blown in in August of the next year. The monthly product is 350 tuns of iron. The Company em ploy 32 hands, to whom they pay \$2,000 per month. Their charcoal is burned in 10 large kilns, each of 65 cords capacity. They are now obtaining for their iron from \$36 up to \$40 per tun. The ore which they use is wholly from the "new bed" in Port Henry.

example of the great amount of business done here in iron by establishments which do not make their own metal, there are the Albany Iron Works, which manufacture rolled iron and steel of all shapes and sizes, axles, rivets. deal of serap and bar, and disbursing in wages \$350,000. The Troy Iron Works are owned by H. Burden & Sons. The firm was established in 1819. They have two mills, a steam and a water-mill, the latter being worked by an overshot wheel 80 feet in diameter. In this mill—the water-mill—there are 16 puddling furnaces, five heating furnaces, five trains of rolls, and a horse machine for each train. At the steam mill there are two blast furnaces, a forge containing 40 puddling furnaces, a rolling mill, with nine heating furnaces and five trains of rolls. They mine their own coal, with the exception of anthracite, and all the ore used; the hematite ore coming from their mines in Bennington County, Vt., and the magnetic from Port Henry. Moset of their laborers work by contract, and average 2½ hours per dem. In both mills they employ 1,800 mess, and the amount of wages annually paid is \$63,172. In the statistics which are here given, only a portion of the pig from used in the water-mill is of their own manufacture, as they buy 8,000 to 10,000 tuns annually. The following table, giving a statement of their annual consumption and production, and copied from their books of the last year, will be readily understood:

TROY IRON WORKS—WATER MILL. &c., using annually 15,200 tuns of pig iron, besides a great readily understood:
TROY IRON WORKS—WATER MILL.

TONS. Coal Conserved.

Pig Iron used. Puddled Bars made. Anthracite. Bitminious. Ore used. 25,004 30,500 FURNALES.

Anthracite Hematite Magnetic Limetool used. Ore used. Ore used. Stoon. trade.
30,752 11,556 20,532 12,200 23,000 35,732 11,956 20,732 12,200 23,600

Not far from the center of the city are the headquarters of John A. Griswold & Co., the proprietors of the Kensseiser Iron Works and Besseiner Steel Works at Troy, of the Fort Edward Blast Furnace at Fort Edward, and of the Columbia Blast Furnace at Hudson. They manufacture pig iron, railroad, merchant and ship iron, and have met with great success in making Besseiner steel rails, axies, tires, shafting-plates, and steel forstings. As will be seen below, they make less than half of the total amount of the pig iron consumed at their works in Troy. Troy.
Statement of materials used, wages paid, and products, of John A. Griswold & Co.'s Iron and Steel Works for one

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MATERIALA CEED.	Tons.
Pig Iron at Rensselver Iron Works	11,000 } 41,000
Pig Iron at Bessemer Steel Works	
Puddied Bars, Rensselaer from Works	10.900
Bessemer Steel, Repasalaer Iron Works	
Anthracite Coal, Rensselser Iron Works	
Apthracite Coal, Besseiver Steel Works	61601
Authracite Coal, Columbia Blast Furnace	
Anthracite Coal, Fort Edward Blast Fornace	
Bituminous Coal, Repassiser Iron Works	Transferrance and Transferranc
Bitumipons Coal, Besseger Steel Works	
Sand and Clay, Bessemer Steel Works	notify a
Sand and Clay, Benearlast Iron Works	
Limestone, Furt Edward Blast Furnace	4 5/84 5
Limestone, Columbia Biast Furnace	4,000 E,500
Hematite Ore, Columbia Blast Furnace	British C.
Hematite Ore, Fort Edward Blast Purnace	
Magnetic Ore (Pt. Henry) Ft. Edward B. Fur	10,0012
Magnetic Ore (Pt. Henry) Columbia B. Furnace.	6,000 21,500
Magnetic Ore (Pt. Henry) Rensselaer Iron W Magnetic (other) Fort Edward Blast Furnace	7.000
Magnetic Ore (other) Columbia Blast Purnace	
Wages, Expenses, and Repairs	
PRODUCT.	Tuna
Merchant Iron, Renuelaer Iron Works	
Merchant Steel, Renegelaer Iron Works	
Railway Iron, Reneselaer Iron Works	
Hailway Steel, Krassciaer Iron Works	
Puddled Bars Reunselser from Works	
Bessener Steel, Bessemer Steel Works	
Pig Iron, Fort Edward Blast Faracos	Ter Own to
Pig Iron, Columbia Blast Furnace	
No. of employée, Rensselser Iron Works	
No. of employes, Bessemer Steel Works	2,151
No. of employee, Fa. Edward Blast Fernace.	
No. of employes, Ft. neward Blast Furnace.	-43
At Albany, business is just being begun	by the Corning
Iron works, which will soon produce a la	rge quantity of

At Albany, business is just being dequality of excellent playron.

At Hudson, is one of the most successful fron companies in the country. This is the Hudson Iron Company, which was organized in 1819 as a stock company, which was organized in 1819 as a stock company, which was organized in 1819 as a stock company, which was organized in 1819 as a stock company, with a capital of \$75,000. This has been increased from time to time until it has now reached \$55,000. Their magnetic ore comes from Port Henry, and their hematite from west Stockbridge, Mass. From 60 to 65 per cent, of hematite is used, the remainder being magnetic. They buy their ceal from the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and their limestone from quarries back of Hudson. The ground their proportion. The Company owns 60 acres of "South Bay." The furpaces were originally set on piles, but, since operations beyon, ten acres have been filled in with cluder and debris, giving a firm foundation. The greater part of their make is founderly iron, "Extra No. 1" and "Extra No. 2." for which they obtain from \$81 to 83 per tum. Two-thirds of this goes to Albany and Troy, and the remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point, New-York City, and the Eastern remainder to West Point Remainder to Pily and Point Remainder to the linguity at the timuted the fent in the linguity at

Ore used.

Signo beas. A 1000 issas. Limentees. Irea made.

Signo beas. A 1000 issas. 10,000 teas. 10,000 teas.

Coming still further south, Poughkeepste is the next place where iron is made. Here are two companica, dindrent-only in name; the stockholders of the one being likewise the stockholders of the one being likewise the stockholders of the one being likewise the stockholders of the other. They are the "Fallkill Iron Company," a short walk north of the depot, and the "Poughkeepsie Iron Works," about the same distance south. At each establishment, there are two furnaces, and also fires are burning night and day. One baif of their mugnetic ore comes from Port Henry, and the remainder from beds back of West Point. The hematite ore is obtained from the country back of Fishkill, in Duchess County. The Pennsylvania Coal Company supplies them with one half their coal, the remainder being from Locust Mountain. The limestone used is sent in equal parts from Maw Hamburg, Verpinac's Point, and Sing-Sing Prison. In giving statistics of their business, the months of July and August are taken as a fair sample of what they have done since beginning this year's blast.

Tuns of materials used, &c., by the Poughkeepste Iron Works in July and August, 1871:

Works in July and August, 1871:
Anthracite Magnetic Hematile conl. cer. cere. Limestone. made. hands. psid. 1,243 1 5 3 1 6 3 1 6 3 1 2 5 1 1 2 5 2 6 9 8 6 3 6 3 5 Tuns of materials used, &c., by the Failkill Iron Co., in
July and August, 1871:
Anthracis dispusis Hematic
coal. ore. ors. Limestone. mode, hands. sect.
5,866 3,185 2,744 2,007 3,188 39 \$8,34 39

cail or. or. Limestone. made. hadd. sail.
5,88 3,185 2,784 2,967 5,188 23 85,3078
At Cold Spring, there is one furnace belonging to the
"West Point fron Company." The furnace is not new in
blast. Neither is that at Feekskill.
The works of the Manhattan Iron Company, at Manhattanville, are daily passed by thousands. Their hematite ore, which is of the same quality as the "Salisbury"
ore, and 'indeed from the same range, comes from their
own mine at Sharon station, on the Hariem-road. This
mine yields 8,000 tuns annually, giving employment to 25
men, who are paid on the average \$2 per day. A portion
of the ore mined is sold to furnaces in the vicinity
where the celebrated Salisbury observed fron is made.
There are two furnaces in the establishment at Manhattanville. The magnetic ores come from Port Henry, the
coal from the Pennsylvania Coal Company and from the
coal from the Pennsylvania Coal Company and from the
coal from the Pennsylvania Coal Company and from the
coal from the New York at Troy, to the Ulster Iron
works at Saugerties, to the Pembroke Mills in Maine,
and other places. A great deal of it is used at Poughkeepsie, in the manufacture of moving machines, and
not a little is used by the "Singer Swing Machine Company."

The following exhibits the materials used annually and

pany."
The following exhibits the materials used annually and

not a little is used by the "Singer Sowing Machine Conpany."

The following exhibits the materials used annually and product of the Manhattan Iron Co.:

Ore Coal No. Rm. Wages 12.000 for 12.000 for 13.000 lines. Insect. Limestone. Iron made ployes per instance. Iron made 12.000 for 13.000 lines. Insect. Insect. Iron made at the furnaces along the Harlem read is entirely different from that manufactured on the Hudson. Charcoal is used for fuel, and the product is the "charcoal iron," of finer fiber, tougher, and more elastic. It is used principally in the manufacture of earwheels, as alse of all kinds, malleable iron, &c. Throughout the whole of the country through which the Harlem Railroad runs, ore is plentiful, principally hematic. The woods furnish ample material for charcoal, and water is abundant. It only needs a little capital to develop the resources of the country, and bring out the riches which are still for the most part hidden there.

Copake has long been known as furnishing a very superior iron, and in large quantities. Twenty-five years ago, the first furnace was built there. The proprieter mines from his own bed about haif the ore he uses. The remainder comes from the "Weed" bed just below the works, and from Amenia, costing on the average \$5.60 per tun. Considerable of his charcoal is obtained in the vicinity, and some from Vermont, costing about 11 cents per bushel. The limestone, all of which comes from within a distance of a few miles, costs on the bank \$1 per tun. In the ore-bed, which is about 40 feet in depth, there are 34 men employed who earn \$1.82; per day. The foreman receives \$60 per month. At the furnace, there is but one stack, and there are 12 employés earning \$1.75 foreman receives \$60 per month. At the furnace, there is but one stack, and there are 12 employés earning \$1.75 foreman receives \$60 per month. At the furnace, there is but one stack, and there are 12 employés earning \$1.75 foreman receives \$60 per month. At the furnace, there is but one stack, and there are 13 paid \$2,0

and Jersey City, and the price varies from soc to see per tun.

There are two furnaces at Millerton, a station a few miles south of Copake—the "Millerton Iron Company" and the "Phenix Furnace." A day's work is the same as at Copake, and the laborers, who number 25, receive the same wages. The ore is obtained at Ameula and Salisbury in equal quantities, at a cost of from \$8.45 to \$8.75 beside \$1 for drawing. The charcosi comes from the vicinity and from near Manchester, Vt., and all the limestone is easily obtained in the neighborhood. Their iron, for which about \$30 per tun is obtained, is shipped to Chicago, Detroit, Buffaio, and other Western cities, and to Jersey City.

Below will be found a statement of the materials used annually, and iron made, by the Millerton Iron Company,

Below will be found a statement of the materials used annually, and iron made, by the Millerton Iron Company, and what the manufacture of iron costs them per tun:

Ore used. Charcoal. Limestone. Pig Iron made.

9,000 tuns. 450,000 boost 720 Text.

Charcoal. \$20 Mar. Text. 53

Ore. 16 Mar. Text. 53

Limestone. \$20 Mar. Text. \$20 Limestone. \$20 Limestone. \$20 Mar. \$20 Mar

15,000 tuns of hematite.

15,000 tuns of hematite.

Amenia furnishes more ore than any other place on the
Harlem Road, and the mines there are owned by the
"Barnum-Richardson Company." the "Wassaic Blast
Furnace," and the "Peekskill Iron Company." For the
year ending April 1, 1871, they mined 9,000 tuns of
hematite, costing them for labor, &c., about \$2 25 per tun,

ROWDIES' ASSAULTS.

A Coroner took the ante-mortem statement yesterday of Charles G. Jackson, lying dangerously wounded in St. Luke's Hospital. On the evening of Oct. 31, Jackson, with two friends, met three disreputable st, Jackson, with two friends, met three disreputable young women and took them to his room, at No. 30 East Pourteenth-st. They were very bousterous, and he finally insisted on taking his companions into the parier, and introducing them to Mrs. Latham, who was at the time conversing with Samuel Hisman, an acquaintance. Mrs. Latham objected to receiving them, and Jackson, who was under the influence of liquor, used vile language, and finally struck her. Mr. Hinman, seizing an iron poker, dealt him several blows ob the head, fracturing his skull. Neither Jackson nor the others knew of the extent of the injury at the time, and he continued his debanch, and not until Saturday was he taken seriously ill and removed to St. Luke's Hospital. A verifiet against Hinman was rendered, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Jackson not long ago inherited money by he death of a relative in Ireland, and has since drank to screen.